

REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to the final Office Action of April 14, 2009. Reconsideration and allowance of **claims 2-4, 6-11, 13-20** are requested.

The Office Action

Claims 2-4, 6-11, 13 and 16-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Lowell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,687).

Claims 14 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lowell et al. in view of Dudley (U.S. Patent No. 5,685,786).

Claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lowell et al. in view of Pike (U.S. Patent No. 6,459,371).

The Present Application

The present application is directed to an emergency response system for summoning and routing potential emergency responders to the location of a victim. The system comprises a central station configured to receive and store information and locations of emergencies. The central station is also configured to transmit a trigger signal to a selected remote emergency response device(s) to start a broadcast to attract as many potential emergency responders as possible to the emergency response device.

Once an emergency responder reaches the emergency response device and interacts with it, only then does the emergency response device establish a connection with the navigation system. Waiting until a responder has interacted with the emergency response device reduces power (battery) consumption (see pg. 3, l. 23 - pg. 4, l. 12 of the present application). Because the emergency response device, e.g., a defibrillator, requires significant power to treat the victim, a weakened battery could compromise the efficacy of treatment.

The above description of the present application is presented to the Examiner as background information to assist the Examiner in understanding the application. The above description is not used to limit the claims in any way.

The Reference of Record

Lowell et al. discloses an emergency response system for detecting, locating, and responding to a predetermined medical emergency that can be treated with portable medical equipment. A processor activates a personal alarm at the location of the person suffering the emergency which indicates the emergency and the victim's location to those in the victim's immediate area. The processor also transmits an alarm signal to an alarm indicator on the portable medical equipment to alert an emergency response person that a victim is in immediate need of such equipment. The processor also transmits or causes transmission of an alarm signal to a remote emergency response center which receives the alarm and dispatches an emergency response person or emergency response team to the victim.

Dudley is directed to a golf information system and method which provides yardage and other information to a golfer relative to landmarks on a golf course operating in a "hands-free" or passive manner. A differential global positioning satellite receiver is utilized to calculate a golf cart position and each time the cart stops, the detected position is compared with positions of landmarks mapped to zones on holes of the course. A location of each landmark is predetermined and stored in a look-up table, after which the golf cart position is compared with the pre-stored positions to obtain a distance between the golf cart and each landmark. The calculated distance is subsequently outputted, preferably on a visual display where it is observed by a golfer.

Pike discloses a locating device for use with a portable two-way radio transceiver, for enabling the radio transceiver to transmit a locating signal containing position locating information. When a locating device is activated, a control device causes the radio transceiver to transmit a locating signal containing the position locating information stored in the memory.

**The Claims Distinguish Patentably
Over the Reference of Record**

Claims 2-4, 6-11, 13 and 16-19 are not anticipated by Lowell et al. The rejections are hereby traversed.

More specifically, regarding **claim 2**, Lowell et al. does not disclose the navigation unit being activated in response to detecting the emergency responder interacting with the emergency response device.

The Office Action refers Applicant to Col. 3 lines 4-13 of Lowell et al. which discloses an emergency response system for detecting, locating, and responding to a medical emergency that can be treated with portable medical equipment. More specifically, Lowell et al. discloses a guidance unit as part of the AED machine that receives alarm signals from a locator broadcast initiator or the location processor unit that contain information that enables the guidance unit to use GPS and immediately guide the emergency response person to the victim when the emergency response person arrives.

One problem noted on page 4 lines 9-12 of the present application, is that considerable power is consumed when the emergency response device communicates with a positioning system such shortening the battery life of the remote emergency response device. Power remaining (battery life) is saved by providing the routing and position information only when the information is needed by the emergency responder or when the emergency responder is present at the remote emergency response device.

Because Lowell does not wait until the responder reaches the AED machine before starting the navigation procedure, there is a greater likelihood that the AED machine could have a weakened battery when the responder tries to perform a cardiac defibrillation procedure on the victim. It is respectfully submitted that Lowell et al. does not disclose or suggest a navigation unit that is activated in response to the emergency responder interacting with the emergency response device.

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 2** and **claims 3 and 14-17** which depend therefrom distinguish patentably from the references of record.

Claim 4 calls for a detector configured to activate the navigation unit in response to detecting an interaction between the emergency responder and the emergency response device. It is respectfully submitted that Lowell et al. does disclose or suggest that the navigation unit of the emergency response device is

activated when an interaction is detected between the emergency responder and the emergency response device in order to save power of the emergency response device.

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 4** and **claims 6-10 and 18-20** which depend therefrom distinguish patentably from the references of record.

As per **claim 11**, Lowell et al. does not disclose or suggest a method of summoning and routing an emergency responder comprising the step of activating the navigation means upon detection of an interaction between the emergency responder and the emergency response device.

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 11** and dependent **claim 13** distinguish patentably from the references of record.

As per **claim 18**, Lowell et al. does not suggest that a navigation unit on board an AED store a floor plan of at least a portion of the building in which it is located and display at least a portion of the floor plan as part of the routing fed back to the emergency responder. The Office Action refers Applicant to Col. 10 lines 66-67 and Col. 11 lines 1-8 which discloses a network of sensors, receivers, and transmitters placed in building or rooms in order to sense the presence of persons and receive and transmit information to and from those persons. It is respectfully submitted that Lowell et al. does not disclose a navigation unit that stores a floor plan of at least a portion of the building in order to display the floor plan when providing routing information to the emergency responder.

Claim 19 calls for the detector to comprise a movement detector configured to detect when the emergency response device is picked up by the emergency responder. The Office Action refers Applicant to Col. 5 lines 42-48 which discloses that the personal alarm worn by the potential victim is set up such that the locator broadcast signal sent to the remote emergency response device from the personal alarm is delayed several seconds in order to give the potential victim an opportunity to reset the alarm in case of a false alarm. The events referred to in Office Action are conditions that might produce a false alarm signal by personal alarm worn by the potential victim. Lowell et al. does not disclose an emergency response device that comprises a movement detector to activate the emergency response device when the emergency response device is picked up by the emergency responder.

Claims 14 and 15 are patentable over Lowell et al. in view of Dudley. The rejections are hereby traversed.

Claim 14 calls for the central station to comprise a look-up table of pre-stored position information of publicly available actuatable emergency response devices and to be configured to automatically transmit the trigger signal to a selected emergency response device. The Office Action asserts that Lowell et al. does not specifically teach such a limitation. The Office Action further asserts that Dudley teaches such a limitation in Col. 1 lines 11-13. This portion of Dudley discloses a golf information system which provides yardage from a golf cart position to positions of landmarks mapped to zones on holes of the course. The location of each landmark is predetermined and stored in a look-up table, after which the golf cart position is compared with the pre-stored positions to obtain a distance between the golf cart and each landmark. Dudley teaches that location of the predetermined landmarks is stored in a look up table in order to calculate a yardage to a golf cart. Neither Dudley nor Lowell, nor the combination teach or suggest look-up table of pre-stored position information of publicly available actuatable emergency response devices used to automatically transmit the trigger signal to a specific emergency response device(s). Additionally, the Office Action asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to use Dudley to modify Lowell et al. medical emergency response and locating system to improve the response of emergency personal. We find no suggestion or evidence that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings and suggestions of Dudley and Lowell et al., as advanced by the Examiner, except from using the Applicant's disclosure as a template through a hindsight reconstruction of Applicant's claims.

As per **claim 15**, neither Lowell et al., nor Dudley, nor the combination, teach or suggest wherein the selection of emergency response devices is based on a comparison between the pre-stored position information of the available emergency response device and the position information of the victim.

Claim 20 is patentable over Lowell et al. in view of Pike. The rejection is hereby traversed.

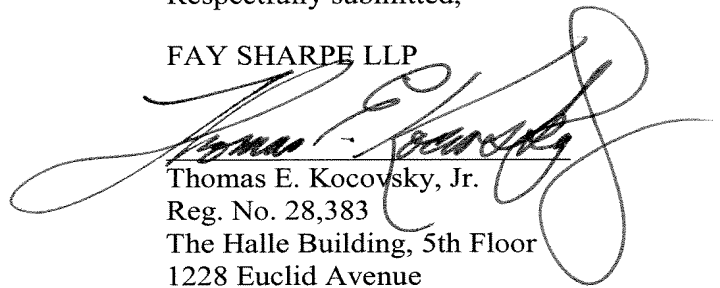
As per **claim 20**, the Office Action asserts that Lowell et al. does not disclose the detector comprises a release clutch configured to detect when the emergency response device is removed from its dwell location by the emergency responder. The Office Action also asserts that Pike teaches such a limitation in Col. 3 lines 10-12 and the Abstract. Those portions of Pike disclose a two way radio transceiver including a locating device for enabling the radio transceiver to transmit a signal containing position locating information. A control device in the radio transceiver activates the locating device and causes the radio transceiver to transmit an alarm signal containing position locating information. The locating device may also be activated by switch on the device, during the unauthorized removal of the locating device, when excessive movement is sensed, or during lack of movement and/or tilting of the locating device. Pike does not suggest or teach an emergency response device for summoning and routing an emergency responder to a victim comprising a release clutch to detect when the emergency response device is removed from its location in order to activate the navigation unit to route the emergency responder to the victim. It is respectfully submitted that neither Lowell et al. nor Pike suggest or teach the use of a release clutch to detect when an emergency response device is removed from its location by an emergency responder in order to activate the navigation unit and provide information routing the emergency responder to the victim. Additionally, we find no suggestion to combine the teachings and suggestions of Lowell et al. and Pike, as advanced by the Examiner, except from using the Applicant's disclosure as a template through a hindsight reconstruction of Applicant's claims.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that **claims 2-4, 6-11, 13-20** are not anticipated by and distinguish patentably and unobviously over the references of record. An early allowance of all claims is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

FAY SHARPE LLP

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Thomas E. Kocovsky, Jr.", is written over the printed name and address.

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